

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVISION OF BLOOD SERVICES IN ENGLAND

**Martin Gorham
Chief Executive
National Blood Service**

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Overview

- What are Blood Services for?
- Ownership and organisation
- The NBS - a nationalised service
- The NBS - a national service
- The NBS approach to contingency, emergency and disaster
- Plasma products - the role of BPL
- Conclusions

What are Blood Services for?

**To provide a safe, sufficient,
secure blood supply at an
acceptable price**

To meet:

- Routine demand
(known knowns)
- Predictable contingencies
(known unknowns)
- Unpredictable contingencies
(unknown unknowns)

SAFE

How safe?

SUFFICIENT

For what?

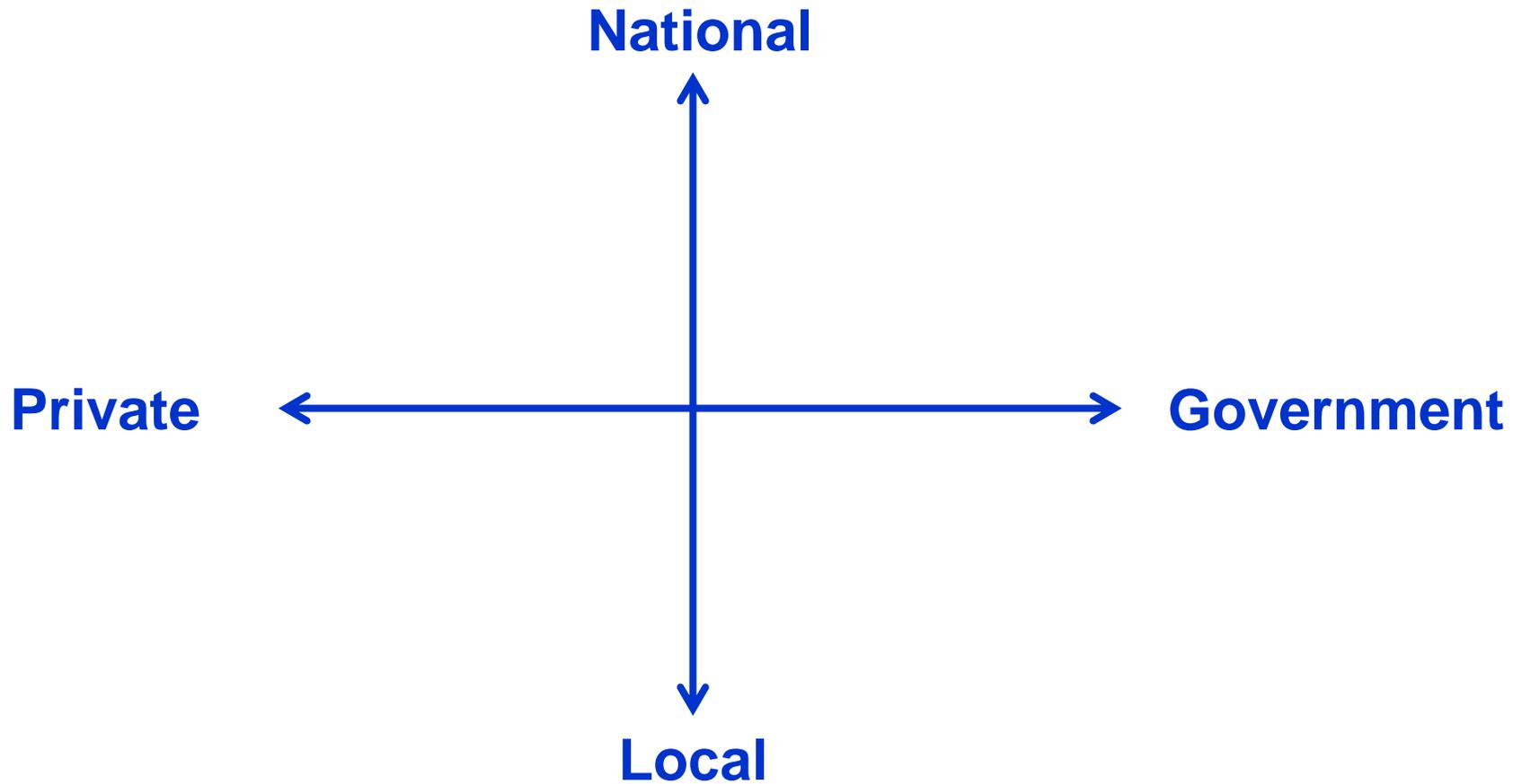
SECURE

How secure?

ACCEPTABLE PRICE

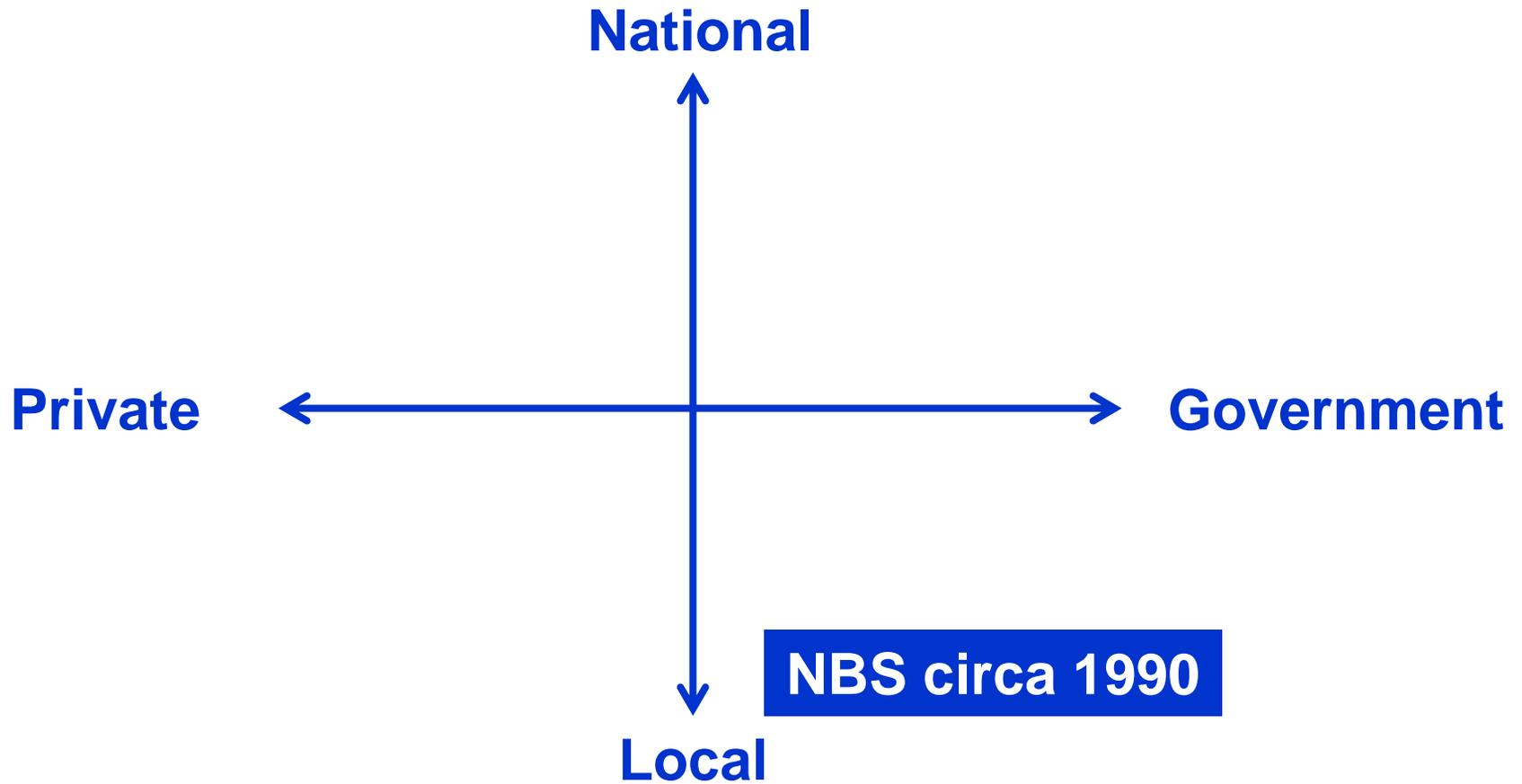
Who decides?

OWNERSHIP AND ORGANISATION



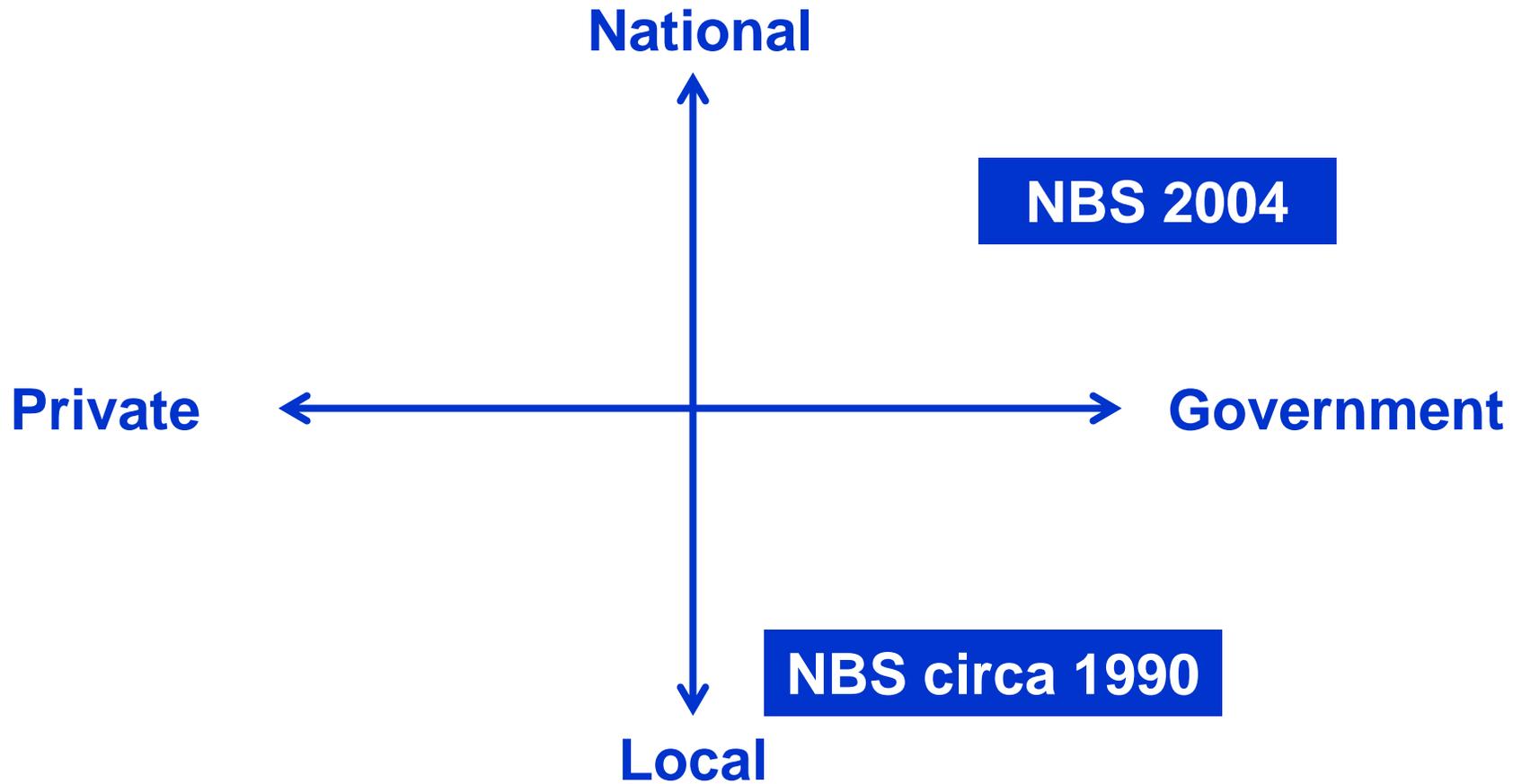
Horizontal axis = Ownership

Vertical axis = Organisation



Horizontal axis = Ownership

Vertical axis = Organisation



Horizontal axis = Ownership

Vertical axis = Organisation

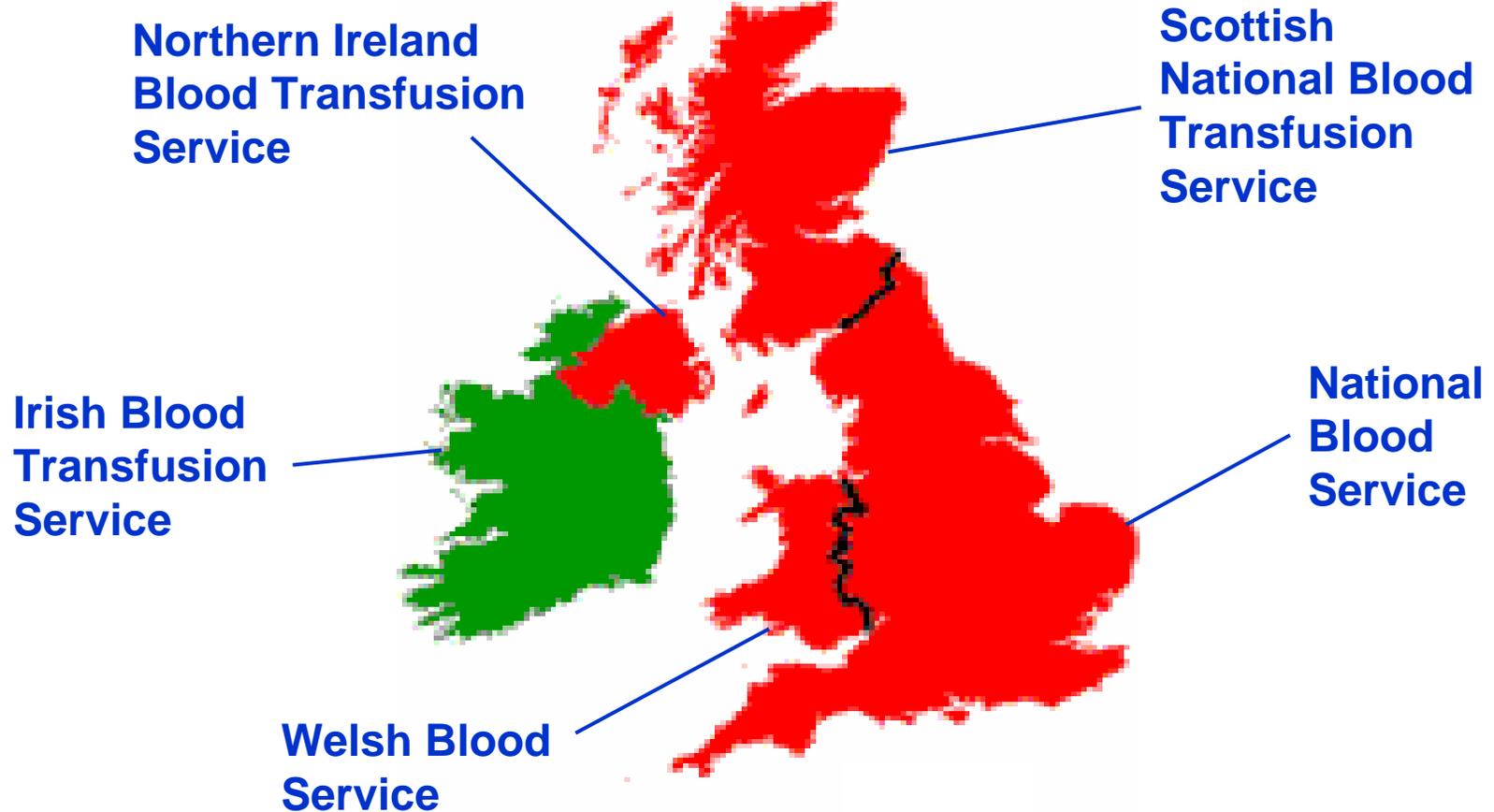
The NBS - A Nationalised Service

- 99% tax funded - since 1948
- Integral part of NHS
- Reports directly to Department of Health

NBS - Statutory Functions

- Provision of laboratories for manufacture of blood products
- Collection, screening and processing blood and its constituents
- Supplying blood, plasma and other blood products for the purposes of the Health Service
- Preparation and supply of plasma fractions and other products for therapeutic, diagnostic and other purposes
- Manufacture and supply of blood grouping reagents and other related reagents
- Promotion, by advertisement and otherwise, of giving blood for the purposes of the Health Service with a view to maintaining an adequate number of persons who are willing to give blood

UK Blood Services

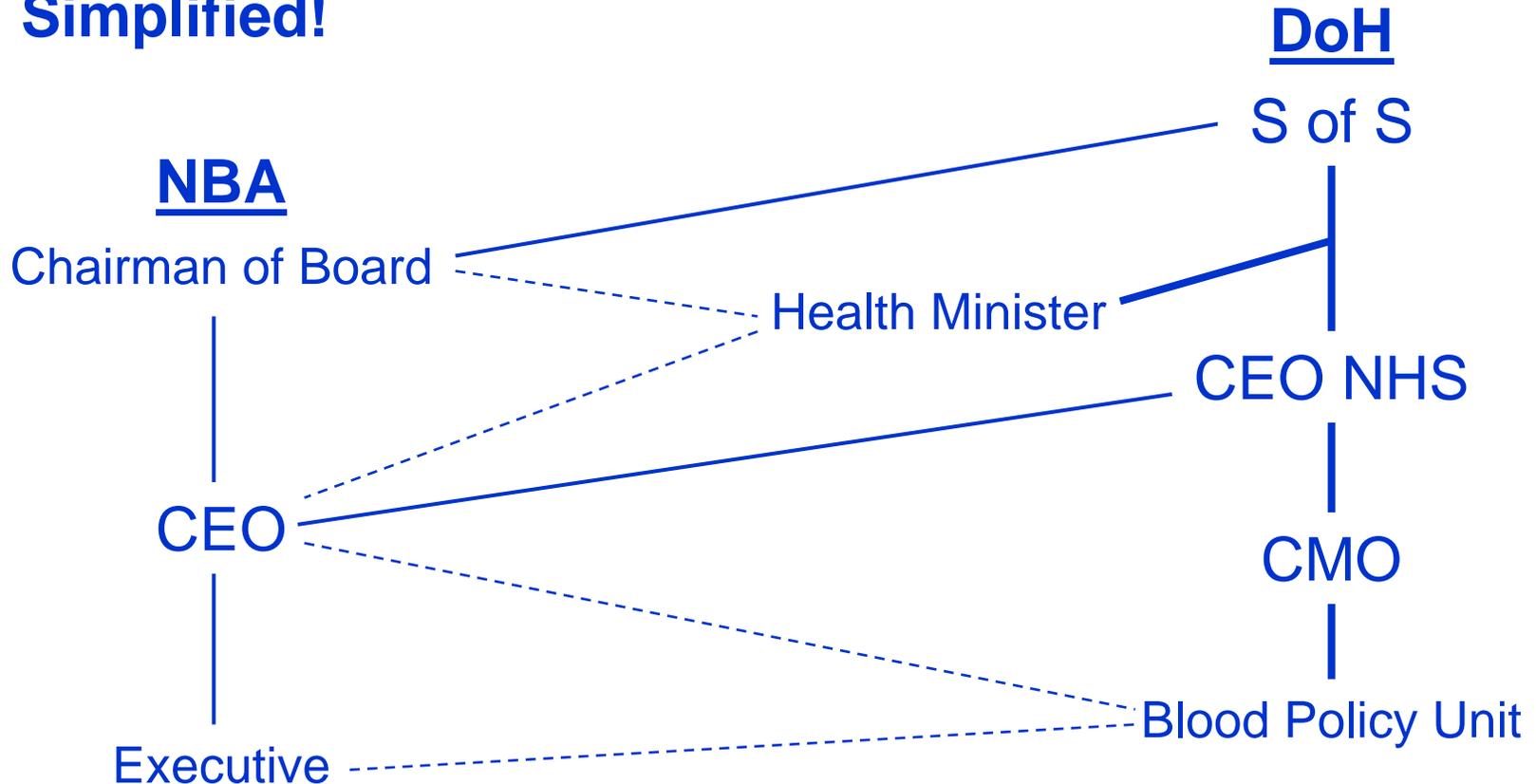


UK Population

England	49,537,000
Scotland	5,155,000
Wales	2,919,000
Northern Ireland	1,697,000
TOTAL	59,308,000

NBA and Department of Health

Simplified!

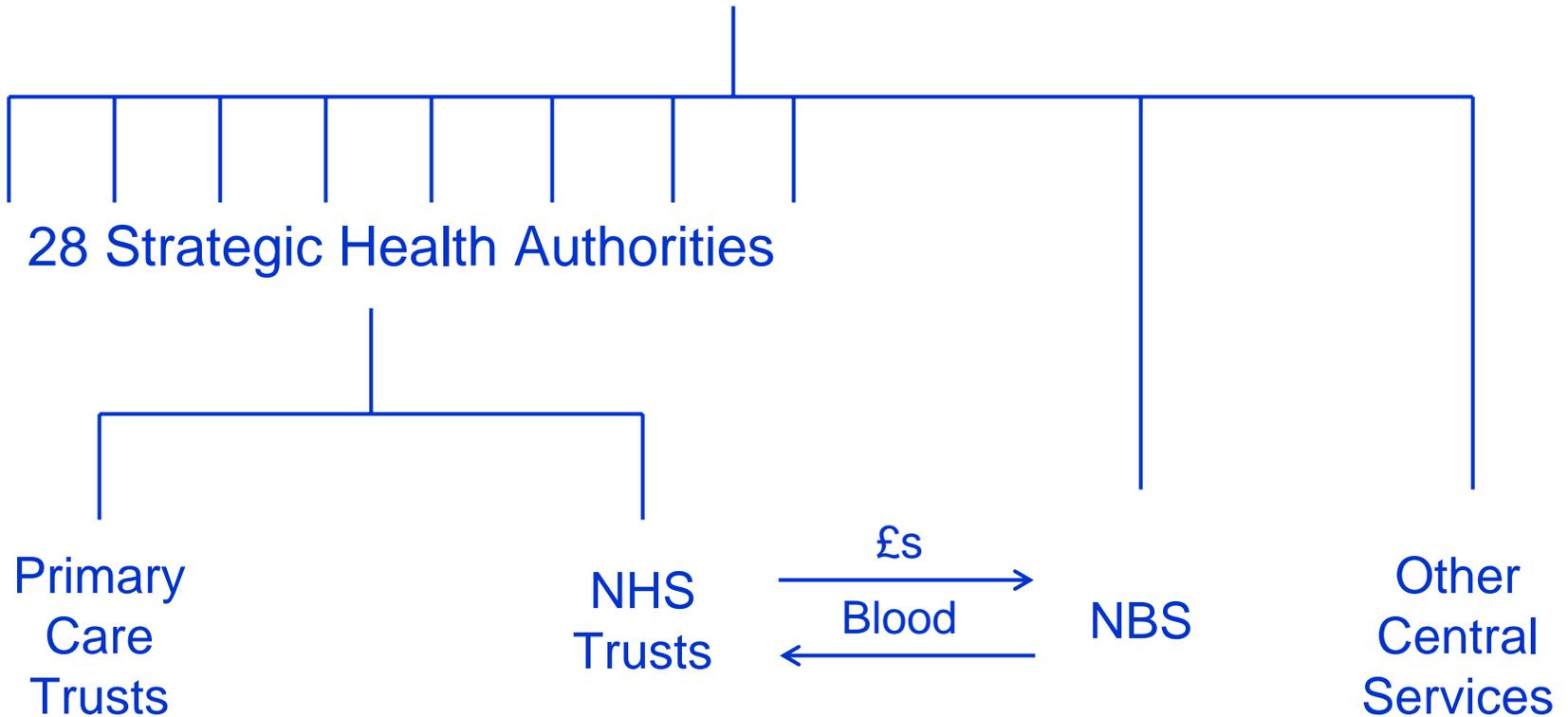


Department of Health

- Determines policy (expert advice)
- Approves strategic and business plans
- Approves funding
- Monitors performance

NBS and NHS

Department of Health



Who Pays?

National Commissioning Group

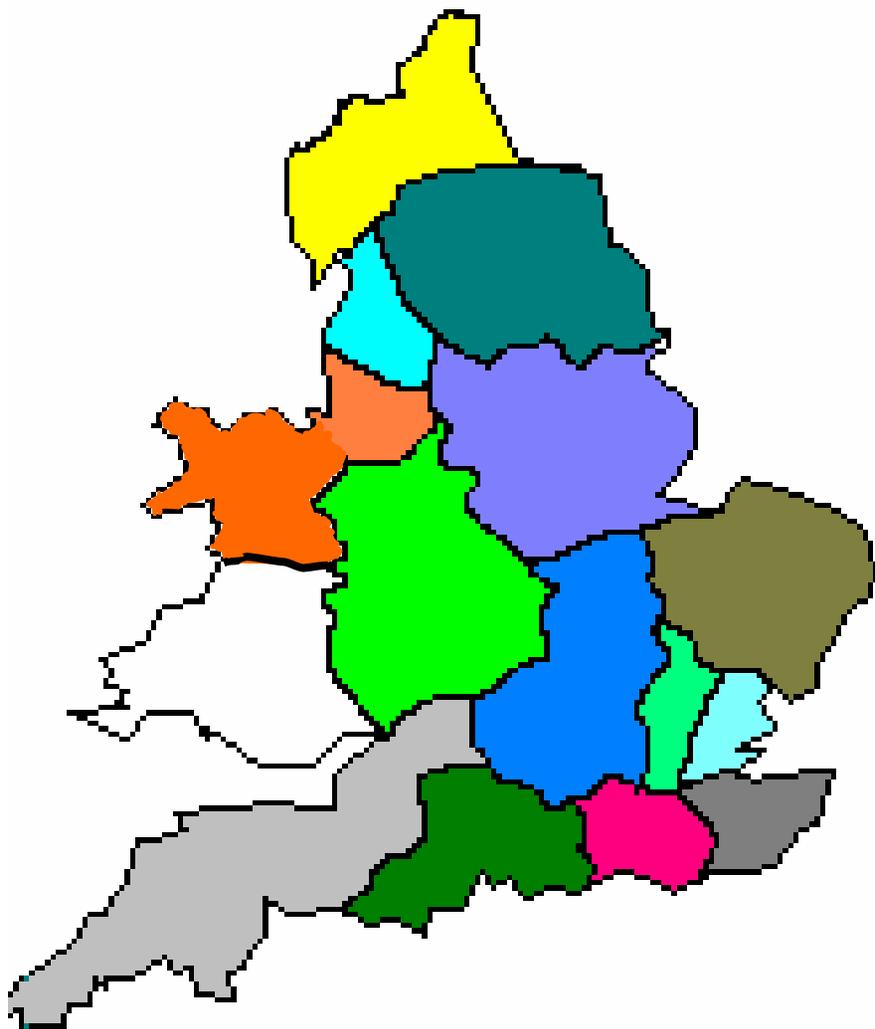
- Chaired by DoH
- Includes NHS Trust and NBS representatives
- Agrees prices annually
- Agrees NBS developments

Role of the Regulator

- MHRA (formerly MCA)
- Part of the DoH
- Regulator does not set the standards
- Europe Blood Safety Directive will have an impact

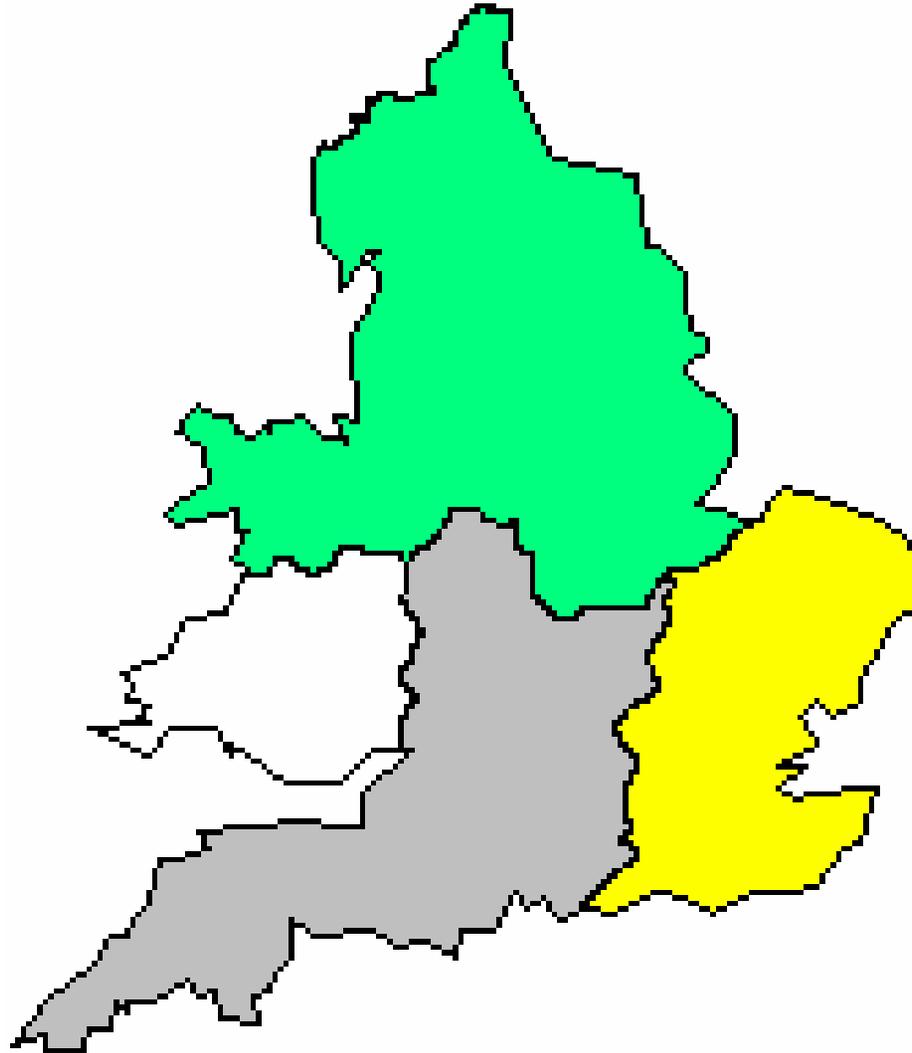
NBS - A National Service??

1948 - 1994

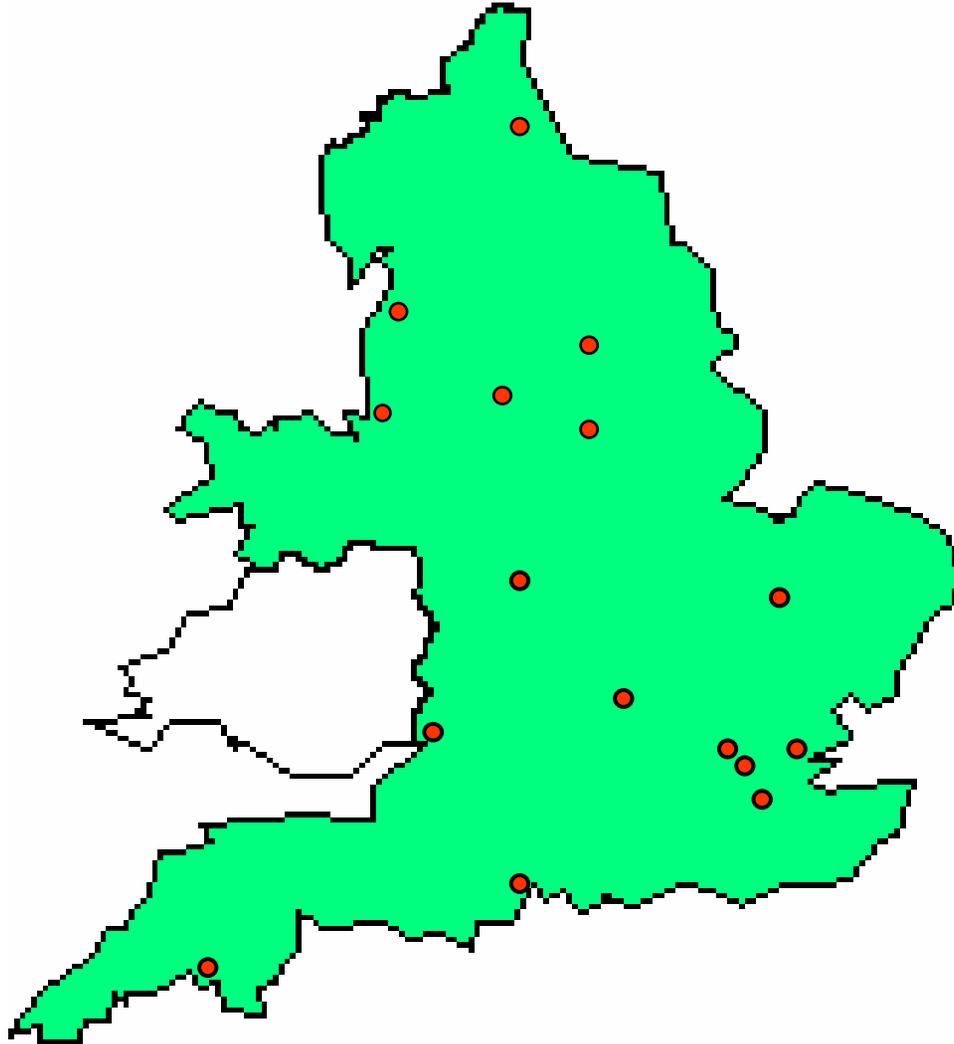


NBS - A National Service?

1995 - 1998



NBS - A National Service



NBS

Turnover	£400m	(£320m NBS, £80m BPL)
Staff	5,600	
Units of Red Cells Collected	2.33m	
Units of Red Cells Issued	2.19m	
Units of FFP Issued	0.40m	
Units of Platelets Issued	0.22m	
Hospitals Served	307	
Active Whole Blood Donors	1.69m	

NBS Organisation

Board

CEO



NBS Organisational Objectives

- Local services in national framework
- Resilience
- Responsiveness

NBS Providing National Services

Routine demand - known unknowns

- Demand planning
- Supply and stock management

Demand Planning

- Predicting total demand
- Predicting fluctuations
 - seasonal trends
 - changing practice
 - NHS demand

Supply and Stock Management

- Attracting and retaining donors
- NBS National Stock Management
- Blood Stocks Management Scheme
- Appropriate Use

NBS Providing National Services

Contingencies

- Predictable - known unknowns
- Unpredictable - unknown unknowns

The NBS Insurance Policy

- NBS Emergency Plan
- Resilience strategies

Predictable - Emergency Plan in Routine Use

- Internal
 - Equipment failure
 - Fires
- External
 - Major incidents/accidents
 - Public utility failures
 - Weather conditions

Predictable - Established Resilience Strategies

- Standardised practices
- Common quality standards
- Common labelling practices
- Don't rely on single supplier
- External supplier audits
- Balance safety, sufficiency, cost

Unpredictable - Extending the Emergency Plan

- Internal
 - Massive loss of NBS services
 - Massive loss of donor supply
- External
 - Terrorism
 - War
 - New threats to blood safety

Unpredictable - Extending Resilience

- Different scenarios
- Different solutions

NB - Many of the unknown unknowns
have a global impact

Plasma Fractionation - Role of BPL

- Is fully Government-owned
- Operates in competitive market
- Objective - Assure security of supply
- Does not meet all English demand
- Responds to UK market shortfalls
- Pre 1999 - UK plasma
- Post 1999 - US plasma
- 2003 - Purchase of US plasma supply by UK Government

Conclusions (1)

- National Blood Policy
 - Safe, sufficient, secure blood supply at an acceptable price

Conclusions (2)

- Government role in peace-time
 - Policy, plans, funding, performance

Conclusions (3)

- Government role in national disaster
 - National reserves ✓
 - Planning for terrorist activity ✓
 - Interaction with military ✓

Conclusions (4)

- Government role in monitoring and tracking blood supplies
 - Daily stock levels are on our public website
 - DoH included in daily circulation of stock reports

Conclusions (5)

- Security of supply is expensive
- Requires informed consent from the Paymasters